

treatment in a human patient having a neoplasia comprising:

Sub C1
cont

a) determining a nucleotide sequence of the complete coding region of a cancer-related p53 protein from genomic DNA or cDNA derived from a human neoplastic tissue or body fluid;

b) analyzing the nucleotide sequence determined in step a) for the presence of mutations; and

F1
Cont

c) classifying the neoplasia into different subgroups depending on

(i) the presence or absence of a mutation, and

(ii) whether the patient is node positive or not; and

d) using the results of steps c)(i) and c)(ii) in combination for prognosticating the development of the neoplasia and providing guidance for the treatment of the patient.

Sub C2
F2

14. (Amended) A method for prognostication of the development of neoplasia in a human patient having a neoplasia comprising:

a) determining the nucleotide sequence of the complete coding region of a cancer-related p53 protein from genomic DNA or cDNA derived from a human neoplastic tissue or body fluid;

b) analyzing the nucleotide sequence determined in step a) for the presence of mutations; and

c) classifying the neoplasia into different subgroups depending on

(i) the presence or absence of a mutation, and

(ii) whether the patient is node positive or not; and

d) using the results of steps c)(i) and c)(ii) in combination for prognosticating the development of the neoplasia.

15. (Amended) A method for prognostication of the development of neoplasia in a human patient having a neoplasia comprising:

a) determining the nucleotide sequence of the complete coding region of a cancer-related p53 protein from genomic DNA or cDNA derived from a human neoplastic tissue or body fluid;

b) analyzing the nucleotide sequence determined in step a) for the presence of mutations; and

c) classifying the neoplasia into different subgroups depending on the presence or absence of a mutation; and

d) using the results of steps c) for prognosticating the development of the neoplasia.